CLOVER AND PEAS

Worn-Out Missouri Farms Made New by Judicious Use of Nitrogen-Gathering Plants.

EXPERIMENTS BY UNIVERSITY.

Farmers in All P arts of the State Urged to Adopt Plan, Which, It Is Asserted, Beats Commercial Fertilizers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Aug. 6 .- Through the use of cow pens and clover on the farms of Missouri, the officers of the State Board of Agriculture hope to rectaim many of the abandoned farms of the State and bring back to barren lands its for-

In the older counties many farms, through carelessness of owners, have been worn out and finally abandoned. Many farmers, in an endeavor to reclaim these farms, resort to the use of commercial fertilizers, but this method is too expensive to insure profitable crops.

pensive to insure profitable crops.

In the general introduction of cow peas and clover, it is thought that the problem of reclaiming this land has been solved. A series of experiments carried on by the University of Missouri has demonstrated this, and farmers in all parts of the State are being urged to take up the plan. Although the area of barren land in Missouri is very small as compared with that of older States, it is rapidly growing larger, and the necessity of immediate remedy is apparent to those who realize the situation.

[GATHER NITROGEN]

GATHER NITROGEN. The reason for recommending clover and cow peas is because they possess a power, peculiar to this class of plants, of gathering nitrogen from the air. Nitrogen is one of the important elements of plant feed; is required by all domestic plants, and is the most expensive part of commercial fertilizers. The other stepie farm crops, such as corn, wheat, timothy, blue grass, rye and millet, have not the power of gathering nitrogen from the air, and must depend upon the available sumply already in the soil. This, in part, explains why clover and cow peas, although producing a hay crop rich in the elements of plant food, will leave the soil on which this product is grown more productive than before.

On land that is badly worn the careful saving of the farm manures and the proper rotation of clover and cow peas with the other farm crops, will keep up the fertility of the soil, and will avoid the lecessmy of the purchase of any commercial fertilizers.

Unforcamately, there are many failures, often under the very best management, connected with the attempt to grow clover. The Experiment Station at Columbia receives more inquiries as to the best methods of seeding and caring for the cover and cow pear is because they possess a

often under the very best management, connected with the attempt to grow clover. The Experiment Station at Columbia receives more inquiries as to the best methods of seeding and caring for the cover crop than any other problem in agriculture. These inquiries are not confined to any particular season, but are received the whole year around. As a result of these inquiries, and considering the importance of the subject, the station has undertuken a series of experiments to determine the proper season to sow clover and the best methods of procedure. On the station grounds for the past two years, once each week, clover has been sown from the lat of February to the 18th of April. The result of these experiments, when sowed carrier than that, an early warm spell will germinate the seed too early and lenve the young plants the victims of a late frost.

The cowpea appears to have the ability to thrive on land too poor to grow either red or crimson clover. It is not effected so seriously as clover by excessive heat or drought, and is not easily smothered out by weeds.

On most soils in Central and Southern Missouri it yields a lerker quantity of vogetable matter, containing a larger tend quantity of nitrogen, than does red clover. In the sections of the fitte where the climate is well adapted to the growth of cowpeas it is believed that they will prove more satisfactory, as a green manure crop than either red or crimson clover, especially on poor soils, insemuch as there is less risk in securing a stand, and there is less risk in securing a stand, and there is less risk in securing a stand, and there is less risk in securing a stand, and there is less risk in securing a stand, and there is no danger of the hot weather in the midsummer killing the young plants.

Compared with other green manure crops, the campea seems to grow especially well on poor land. On a piece of naturally poor upland clay, which has for the past fifty years been grown in own own and wheat without fertilizer, whe station began lart soils of reasorin

GLEAN-SWEEP SALE MONDAY.

May, Stern & Co. Offer Great Bargains in Household Goods.

May, Stern & Co. Offer Great Bargains in Hossebold Goods.

Anticipating the largest fall business in the history of their immensely successful establishment, May, Stern & Co., southeast corner of Eleventh and Olive streets, to-morrow will inaugurate a semiannual clean-sweep sale which promises to break all records in disposing of household furnishings at remarkably low prices.

The term "clean sweep" is used advisedly in connection with this sale. It means that the present stock is to give room to a new one for the autumn trade, and to secomplish this great inducements are offered to the buying public, which is expected to quickly move the goods out of the big store.

At the end of every season remnants in furniture and various articles necessary for the comfort and adornment of a home go to make and avarious articles necessary for the comfort and adornment of a home go to make up the clean-sweep sale. The management of May, Stern & Co., who keep abreast, if not shead of the times, ascrifice many excellent patterns or styles of furniture in order to make room for newer lestings.

Among the articles listed for this sale, which opens to-morrow, are household goods to appeal to all manner of tastes and pocketbooks. The entire stock is new, but the policy of the firm is to make room for nomething flower every six months. So, no matter how, attractive the goods may be, prices on them are cut for the "clean-sweep" process.

In addition to bedroom, dining and drawing room sets, some particularly attractive offerings are made in odd pieces—Davenports, chairs, china closets and articles too numerous to mention. Stoves and baby carriages at bargain rates may be found in the same establishment where persons of artistic taste may pick up for a small price exquisite pieces of furniture and things to make the home beautiful.

May, Stern & Co. expect a great crowd to-morrow, and during the sale this week will have no time to fill mail orders.

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Three 'Change Members to Settle July Wheat Deal.

As a result of the resignation of two members of the Contract Committee, and the refusal of the third member to resign the refusal of the third member to resign under pressure, the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, announced that the settlement of the July wheat deal would be taken out of the hands of that committee and referred to a specially appointed body of arbitrators composed of F. H. Gieselman, M. J. Connor and Elbert Hodgkins.

The new committee will hold its first ression to-morrow.

RECLAIMING LANDS TO-MORROW THE LAST DAY OF THE GREAT SLUMP SALE!

Theater Tickets to Forest Park Highlands and Subarban Park less Gream Soda

These Give-Away Prices End Monday, 6 P. M.! Follow the Crowds to St. Louis' Greatest Store! 15c for Silks! 1c for Lawns! 5c for Infants' Sox! 121/2c for Linen Waists!

25c For 59c Taffeta

52-inch, navy only.

500 for 1.25 Smyrna Rugs.

85c For \$1.56 Summer Bed Comforts, 72x89 25c Carpets, yard wide. 49c For Se Brussels

15.00 For \$25 Wilton Velvet Room Rugs, \$5-x12 feet.

For King's 200 Yard Spool U Cotton in sold:

C For 5c doz. pure white C for he doz, Sheef Safe-10c For Se Plated

21/20 For the Jeweled 10c For 25c Jan Silk Fair, with World's Fair views. 21/2c For 10c card of Hooks and Eyes.

150 For 50c China Silks. 10 For 5c 1.39 a pair for \$2.50 and \$3 Lace Curtains.

49c For \$1.00 Silk Mo-har Brilliantines, 7/2c For the White Choice for this 1.39

5c For 125c Louishide Cambric, yard wide. 59c For 9.25 French 41/2c For 16: Alf-Linen every shade. 12½0 For 26 Pepper-eli7-1 Unbleach-ed Sheeting.

> 10c For 2% Table Gil-50 For Infants'

71/2C For the Women's White Vests, taped neck and armboles. 121/2C For Se Women's Vests, bleached liste lace yoke and slik taped. 17c For Women's Knit-fed Pants, lace ruf-fle at time.

5c for 2c Infants' Sox. 12½c For Se Girls' Rose, fine ribbed liste, full fastioned foot, sizes 5 to 9%.

15¢ For Men' White Overalls. For Men's

334c For Sign best Stan- 215 pairs from Lace Curtains, 95c For \$1.75 Black 41/2c For 16e Dress 60 inches wide regular value Police de Sole, yard 41/2c Duck, all colors, in \$2.59 and \$2.60 a police

> 100 For 19: Cor-Ub Telmmed with Lace.

75c For 51.25 Fringed 19c For 50 Chemises tied Spreads, full 19c embroidery voke.

99c For 2:50 Night Oalnsook, trimmed with Val. lace or embroddery.

56 for 50c Straw Hats.

33c Fer choice a Children's Straw Hats-

ORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS!

HONOLULU WITH

GOVERNMENT BUILDING

IN THE FOREGROUND.



19c for linen dress skirts.

White India Linen Waists-Also handsome Percales --55C For \$1 Girls' Night small sizes of lots worth up to \$1.09-8 a. m. and bric, embroidery trimmed. as long as they hold out

95c For & Skirts, three made of fancy figured made of fancy figured some embroidery triumed, straps of same material, straps of same material, slumes at a straps of same material. See the straps of same material, slumes at a straps of same material. See the straps of same same same embroidery triumed, straps of same same same embroidery triumed, straps of same same embroidery triumed, same embroide Men Lawn Watsin Full blouse made with cluster tucks, simpled to.

496 Skirts Full flare bottoms. beautifully trimmed with rows of inserting slumped to 1.49

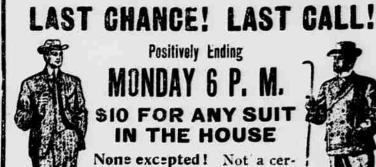
1.39 for Ladies' 2.50 White Canvas Low Sh Canvas Low Shoes

200 pairs sold Friday! 225 pairs sold Saturday. Just 255 pairs for to-morrow! Handsome White Canvas Low Short. All the rage. Swell 1.39 49c Blouse Wall Sixt in the Cuban heel. All sizes. Choice Monday, these \$2,50 shoes.

750 for Men's 75c Percale Laun-

200 dered Union-Made Shirts.

21.08 for \$1.09 Folding Go-Carts.
25c for \$6 Ed.in. high Screen Windows.
25c For Men's 50c Pepperell Jeans
25c For Men's 50c Pepperell Jeans
25c For Men's 50c Genuine
31be for \$5c Blue Grante Test Kettles.
30e for \$1.09 Fancy Hammocks.



\$10 FOR ANY SUIT IN THE HOUSE None excepted! Not a certain number, as some stores

advertise, but choice of ALL. Finest Baltimore Salailor-Made Garments, worth up to \$35 included-

This are suit \$10 Absolutely Choice \$5 WE NEVER great offer, and it ends to-morrow, 6 p. m.

3.89 Monday for any Men's Pants in the house worth up to \$7.

5.00 Monday for Men's \$12 and \$15 Summer Sells

\$10

2 00 FOR ANY BOY'S SUIT IN THE HOUSE (Worth up to 8.00)

49c for \$2 Oak Screen

25c Music 121/2C

Violets Waltz, She Is from Missouri, Big

Indian Chief, Piking the Pike,

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AS THEY ARE TO-DAY.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Talk With Governor Carter About Our Territory in the Midpacific.

What the Sandwich Islands Want From Uncle Sam-The Sugar Industry, Which Is Worth One Hundred Million Dollars-Chances for Young Americans -The New Cable - Government Reform.

25c

right men in our islands. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the country there is about as well taken up as in any part of the United States. The islands have been settled for many years, and the opportunities of a new and rapidly leveloping country are lacking. We prefer to have a few high-priced good men rather than many poor men to do our work, and the wages are. I think, higher than in the United States. Overseers and foremen are now receiving \$190 and upward each month. Sugar boliers and on-gineers for and upward, while the plantation carpenters and biacksmiths are paid from \$50 to \$100. All the high-priced men on the sugar plantations have their misses and firewood furnished. There is good demand for mechanics in Honoling, but even there the Japanese and Cainese compete. As to clerks and bookkeepers, they are castly gotten and the wages are not, much higher than in the United States."

MEN WITH MONEY. "How about men with money? Are there many opportunities for good investments?" "Yes, but the conditions are not far different from those of other parts of the United States. It takes large capital to operate a sugar plantation and the best of the sugar lands are taken up and in cultivation. There are some opportunities in coffee growing and in raising pineapples and other fruits for shipment to the Uniand other truts for supplient to the con-ted States. The available lands are com-paratively few. The islands all told have an area about one-fourth as large as the State of West Virginia and a very large proportion is mountainous and unculin-vatable. Such of the soit as can be used

is, in many places, exceedingly rich; but, as I have said, the hest lands are airency owned and have been so for many years.

"Are there not some Government lands?"

"eYs, there are, hit together, about 2,00,69 acres, but much of it is sterile or maccersible or covered with lava. There are perhaps 50,000 acres that have some value, and half that amount is good land. The Government is anxious that its lands should be taken up by small planters, but, at 100 acres to the man, they could accom-modate comparatively few people."

UNCLE SAM'S LEPERS

What are you doing with your leper colony, Governor?"

"We have our lepers on the Island of Molokal, cituated north of Lana! Island, on the other side of the Pailolo mannel. Molokal is a narrow strip of land atout seven miles wide and thirty-nine miles long. It is of volcanic origin, the eastern part of it rising more than half a mile above the sea. The leper settlement is on a low peninsula on the south side of the island, it has some fertile lands connected with it, including a few thousand aeres mon which sugar might be grown. The lepers are supported and cared for by the people of the islands. We think that they should be in charge of the United States Government shad directly under the Marine Hospital Service. Our leper colony should be made an experimental station for the study of Jeprosy and its cure. There is a Government leper colony on an Island off the coast of Porto Hico, and other lepers are supported by the Government in the Hilliphia Islands. The disease is a terrible one and Congress could not do better than make an appropriation for a leper heaping on Molokat, and for a laboratory here at Washington, where the disease might be studied. It is, you know, a bacterial disease and a cure might possibly be discovered. It would not need a large appropriation. I should think \$25.000 a year might be sufficient to carry on the investigations; they might result in vast good not only to Hawaii but to the whole world. You have lepers in almost every city of the United States, and there is a leper colony not far from New Orleans. We do not absolutely know that leprosy is hereditary. Indeed, the doctors now say that consumption is not hereditary, and very likely leproxy is the same."

"Are there many children born on the Island of Molokal?" "What are you doing with your leper "Are there many children born on the

"No," said Governor Carter, "the lepers have but few children, and the number of grown-ups is decreasing. All together, "CONSUMPTION." CONSUMPTION AND NATIVE HA-WAHANS.

"Do you have consumption in the Ha-wallan Islands?"

"Do you have consumption in the Hawailan Islands?"

To some extent, but chiefly among the native Hawailans, who are decreasing very rapidly. In 1893 there were more than 169,099 natives on the Islands; sixty years later there were less than 40,009, and to-day we have only about 30,000. The Hawailan Islands generally are very healthful. Our temperature is about as equable as that of any part of the world. We call our country the Paradise of the Pacific, and everyone who visits us says the islands are rightly named."

"Is your tourist travel increasing?"

"Very rapidly. The Pacific Ocean is becoming one of the pleasure resorts of the nations, and with the big steamers which have been recently added to the Pacific fleets the travel will be greater than ever. There are good hotels in all parts of the far East, and Honolulu has one of the finest hotels of the Pacific. It cost \$1,800,000. It is a modern six-story fireproof structure, with a great roof garden of one-third of an acre, capable of seating 2,500 people. We have other good hotels in Honolulu and at Walklid, our seaside resort close by and also in other parts of the island. There are now good facilities of travel from island to island, and there is no piace where one can see so much grand scenery under such pleasant conditions."

"Is Honolulu growing?"

"Yes; we have many new buildings, and, all together, about 45,000 inhabit its. The city has twenty miles of electric car tracks, 1,000 telephones, four public parks, two opera-houses, three boat and yacht clubs and social clubs of various kinds. In a business way we have a chamber of commerce, a merchants' association, seven barks and stores of all kinds. The assessed valuation of our property is \$28,000,. 200, and the rate of taxation is I per cent. We have morning and afternoon newspapers, and since the cable has been com-



TO TREAT YOUR EYES

IF YOU NEED GLASSES CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

pleted we have telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world. HOW THE NEW CABLE WORKS. "How is the new cable working, Gov-

"It is doing very well, indeed, and we think it comparatively cheap. The cost is Francisco, and about 47 cents a word to Washington. Your question as to how it works reminds me how the cable was explained to one of our nutives at the time the connection was first made. The native could not understand how you could send messages such a long way under the water, until at last the wire was compared to a dog. Said the cable agent, who was explaining the matter: Suppose you had a dog, one of these long-bodled dogs will short legs. If you pinch its tail the dog will bark. Now, if you will suppose a dog so long that if its hind legs stood in San Francisco and its front legs in Honolulu and someone pinched that dog's tail in San Francisco, would not the front end of the dog bark in Honolulu? It is on that same principle that cable messages are sent from one place to the other." 25 cents a word for a dispatch to Sun

THE GOVERNMENT REFORMED. "Speaking about the natives, Governor Carter," said I, "how do you people get

Carter," said I. "how do you people get along governing yourselves?"

"We are doing very well now," was the reply, "although the last Legislature or so has been very extravagant, and has made appropriations unnecessarily heavy. I made a speech to the Legislature which I called together in special session a few months are, and then meached retrenchment, conomy and reform. As a result the appropriations were reduced about one-third, the session was short and the bills passed were in the interest of the whole people. Self-sovernment is a comparatively new thing with us I, think we shall do very well from now on."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

FALLS FROM SECOND STORY.

Captain Casper Kemper Severely Injured at Neosha. Captain Casper Kemper of No. 2515 Ba-

con street and for the last six years a foreman in the employ of the Kinloch company, was severely injured Friday night by a fall from the second-story window of his boarding house at Neosho, Mo., where he had gone to spend his vacation. His injuries are severe, but it is believed he will recover.

* DEMOCRATS GIVE PICNIC. Politicians From Kansas City Jour-

mey to Pink Hill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6.—The annual Pink Hill piente was held to-day at the grounds near Patterson bridge, a mile and a half south of Pink Hill.

At the Jackson County Democratic Citib, which was about deserted, it was estimated that 150 Democratic politicians and office holders attended from Kansas City. United States Senator Stone, Joseph W. Folk, Frank P. Walsh, Congressman Cowherd and James A. Reed were advertised to speak.



F. H. INGALLS, 1223 Clive Street

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought

HAWAIIS YOUNG GOVERNOR.

"Yes." continued the Governor. "I say that Uncle Sam cannot afford not to do more for us than he is now doing. We are one of the best pieces of dividend-paying property that the old gentleman has. We are paying more into the national Trensury in proportion to our numbers than any other part of the United States. We are netting the Government almost 1 ber head every year, and there are no deficits. Our Government taxes now amount to \$5.50 per capita, and the Government spends upon us only \$1.82. So that there is a gain to the national Trensury of \$5.91 for every man, women noil child in the Hawaiian Islands every year. Here in the United States proper the annual cost of government is \$1.97 per capita, a wonderful showing in favor of Hawaii."

WANT BETTER HARBORS.

WANT BETTER HARBORS. "But what are the Sandwich Islands cry-ng about. Mr. Carter? Do they not get all hey need in the way of government

funds?"
"No," replied the young Governor. "We need new harbors and other public improvements. The United States is now spending something like \$85,000,00 on its hurbots, and it is alleged that millions of that money go into dry rives and freshs in the back countles. However that may be, none of it comes to liawait, one of the places where it is most needed, We ought to have better shipping families at Hono-

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Washington, Aug. 7.—"Uncle Sam can will afford to do something for the Sand-wich Islands."

These were the words of Mr. George Robert Carter, the young Governor of Hawail, who is now in this country, where he came to attend the National Republican Convention and the St. Louis Exposition.

"Yes." continued the Governor. "I say that Uncle Sam cannot afford not to do more for us than he is now doing. We are

A BUSINESS STREET IN HONOLULU.

and are as fine as any passenger steamers on the Atlantic. That company will soon add two other steamers equally large. The Korra and Siberla may a speed of twenty-two knots and the Korra mas gone from Honolula to San Francisco in less than the days. Those ships bring the Sandwich islands almost as close to the United States in point of time as Porto Rico. HAWAII IN 1904. "What is the condition of the islands today, Governor?" I asked. "Are your peo-

HARBOR AT HOMOLULU

what is the condition of the islands to spear to year, endeavoring to keep up with the great sleamers which wish to enter it it now needs additional dredging to a depth of about 25 feet, for the great ships which have been recently built for the transpacific trade draw 25 feet of water. They would come to our Islands, but they have been recently built for the transpacific trade draw 25 feet of water. They would come to our Islands, but they have to anchor outside. We need also at treatwater at the port of Jillo, on the Island of Hawall, and there are other places that should be improved.

Toolule if the people here appreciate in commercial importance of the Hawas illan Islands, continued Governor Carter. We aiready stand eleventh among our ports as to the tonnage of our American shipping, and we are increasing every year. We aire at the crossroads of the Facilic at the great station between Australia and between the United States and Asia. When the Panama Canal is completed our islands will be more important than every and we must have good harbors to accommodate the trade. "Use Islands will be more important than every and we must have good harbors to accommodate the trade." The steamers of the Pacific are steadily growing all parts of it now call at our ports.

We are 4,660 miles from the western end of the big cannal and a little more than half way on the revise between that cannal and Yokoharna, Japan. We are 3,300 miles from Hong Kong and a little more than half way on the revise between that cannal and Yokoharna, Japan. We are steadily growing in number and size. The new heats of the world, and he korea and ships from all parts of it now call at our ports. The steamers of the Pacific are steadily growing in number and size. The new heats of the world, and he korea and ships from year of the world, and he korea and ships from said parts of the owner and size. The new heats of the world, mad he korea and ships from said the irrigation works are allowed to the largest of the world, and he korea and ships fro

"We are doing very well," said the Governor. "But we should be far better satisfied if the people here would not insist upon the same labor laws for us as for the United States. The conditions are different, and what is good for one place is not good for another. This will be found to be the case sconer or later as to the most of our outlying colonies. White men cannot do the every-day labor of the tropics, and our conditions are such that labor of certain classes is best performed by Chinese. We should like to have a limited number of Chinese. We want enough to develop the Islands to their fullest capacity, and no more. The number should be limited, and when the supply falls off through death or immieration we should have the right to import others to take their places. As it is now we can import Japanese, but not Chinese, and we have now about 19,000 Japanese in the islands. They do not make as good laborers as the Chinese. They are not so reliable, nor do they make as good citizens."

"Do you have labor unions among your celestials?"

"Not in the sense that the word is used in the United States," said Governor Carter. "The Japanesee always go together. They may be said to have one great union of their own. The Chinese have their organizations, but these are more like social clubs than our trades unions. There are now and then strikes among

their organizations, but these are more like social clubs than our trades unions. There are now and then strikes among the people of both races, but we have, on the whole, fewer labor troubles than you." "In there any chance for the poor white man in Hawaii?"

"Not much for the common laborer," replied Governor Carter. "The Japanese and the Chinese will work more cheaply than he and almost equally as well. Indeed, the white man can't work as well in the tropics as either the Chinaman or Japanese. We use white men for our superintendents and clerks. We do not want them to do the hard work."

CHANCES FOR YOUNG AMERICANS.

CHANCES FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. What are the chances for young Amerleans in the Hawalian islands, Governor? There are opportunities for young Americans everywhere," was the reply. "and there will always be places for the